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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

SPEECH

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS,  
In Opposition to the Report of the Con-  
ference Committee.

Delivered in the United States Senate, April 29th.

Mr. DOUGLAS.—Mr. President, I have carefully examined the bill reported by the Conference of the Senate and the House, and I am glad to find it a substitute for the House amendment to the Senate bill for the Admission of Kansas, with an anxious desire to find in it such provisions as would enable me to give it my support. I had hoped that after the disagreement of the two Houses upon this question, some plan, some form of bill, could have been agreed upon which would harmonize and quiet the country, and reunite those who agree in principle and in political action on this great question, so as to take it out of Congress. I am not able, in the bill which is now under consideration, to find that the principle for which I have contended is fairly carried out. The position, and the sole position upon which I have stood in this whole controversy, has been that the people of Kansas and of each other Territory, in forming a constitution for admission into the Union as a State, should be left perfectly free to form and mould their domestic institutions and organic act in their own way, without coercion on the one side, or any improper or undue influence on the other.

The question now arises, is there such a submission of the Lecompton constitution as brings it fairly within that principle? In terms, the constitution is not submitted at all; but yet we are told that it amounts to a submission, because there is a land grant to it, and they are permitted to vote the land grant against the land grant; and, if they accept the land grant, then they are required to take the constitution with it; and, if they reject the land grant, it shall be held and deemed a decision against coming into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. Hence it has been urged in one portion of the Union that this is a submission of the constitution, and in another portion that it is not. We are to be told that submission is popular sovereignty in one section, and submission in another section is not popular sovereignty.

Sir, I had hoped that when we came finally to adjust this question, we should have been able to employ language so clear, so unequivocal, that there would have been no room for doubt as to what was meant, and what the line of policy was to be. Are these persons left free to take or reject the Lecompton constitution? If they accept the land grant, they are compelled to take it. If they reject the land grant, they are out of the Union.

Sir, I have no special objection to the land grant as it is. I think it is a fair one, and if they had put this further addition, that if they refused to come in under the Lecompton constitution with the land grant, they might proceed to form a new constitution, and that they should then have the same amount of lands, there would have been no bounty held out for coming in under the Lecompton constitution; but when the law gives them the six million acres in the event they take this constitution, and does not indicate what they are to have in the event they reject it, and wait until they can form another, I submit the question whether there is not an inducement, a bounty held out to influence these people to vote for this Lecompton constitution?

It may be said that when they attain the ninety-three thousand population, or if they wait until after 1860, if they acquired the population required by the then ratio—which may be one hundred and ten thousand or one hundred and twenty thousand—and form a constitution under it, we shall give them the same amount of land that is now given by this grant. That may be so, and may not be so. I believe it will be so; and yet in the House bill, for which this is a substitute, the provision was that they should have the same amount of land, whether they came in under the Lecompton constitution, or whether they formed a new constitution.

There was no doubt, no uncertainty left in regard to what were to be their rights under the land grant, whether they took the one constitution or the other. Hence that proposition was a fair submission, without any penalties on the one side or any bounty or special privileges on the other to influence their action. In this view of the case I am not able to arrive at the conclusion that this is a fair submission either of the question of the constitution itself, or of admission into the Union under the constitution and the proposition submitted by this bill.

Again, sir, there is a further contingency. In the event that they reject this constitution, they are to stay out of the Union until they shall attain the requisite population for a member of Congress according to the then ratio of representation in the other House. I have no objection to making it a general rule that Territories shall be kept out until they have the requisite population. I have proposed it over and over again. I am willing to agree to it and make it applicable to Kansas if you will make it a general rule.

But, sir, it is one thing to adopt that rule as a general rule and another to it in all cases, and it is a very different, and a very distinct thing, to provide that if they will take this constitution, which the people have shown that they abhor, they may come in with forty thousand people, but if they do not, they shall stay out until they get ninety thousand, thus discriminating between the different character of institutions that may be formed. I submit the question whether it is not congressional interference, when you provide that a territory may come in with one kind of constitution with forty thousand, and with a different kind of constitution, not until she gets ninety thousand, or one hundred and twenty thousand? It is intervention with inducements to control the result. It is intervention with a bounty on [the one side and a penalty on the other. I ask, are we prepared to construe the great principle of popular sovereignty in such a manner as will recognize the right of Congress to intervene and control the decision that the people make on this question?

The great principle for which we have all contended, in the language of the Kansas Nebraska act, is to leave "the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." If you hold out large grants and pecuniary inducements to influence the vote, and the terror of staying out of the Union to influence the negative vote, I submit the question, whether that people are left perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions or not? I insist that where there are inducements on one side and penalties on the other, there is no freedom of election. The election must be free. The electors must be left unbiased by the action of the government, if you are going to have fair elections and a fair decision. For these reasons I do not think that this bill brings the question within that principle which I have held dear, and in defense of which I have stood here for the last five months, battling against the large majority of my political friends, and in defense of which I intend to stand as long as I have any association with the politics of the country. I must repeat, sir, that I do not think this brings it within the principles laid down in the old one, as the Crittenden amendment did. This comes within that principle. We have recently held a State Convention.

Public meetings were held in ninety-eight of the one hundred and odd counties. In ninety-seven of these counties resolutions were passed endorsing the course of the delegation in Congress upon this question. In one county the opposite policy you see sustained. That was the county of Lake, a county where the Republicans have an overwhelming majority, and where there were just Democrats enough to hold the post-office and the custom-house, and to fill the light-houses. That one county was carried by the Lecompton men, twenty-seven of them in number, I think; the other ninety-seven counties were being carried by the anti-Lecompton, and in nearly all of them by a nearly unanimous vote. That convention representing the entire State

embodied more of the eminent and distinguished men—men of weight, of character, moral, political and social, than any convention ever assembled in the State.

[Here the Senator quoted the resolutions adopted by the Illinois State Convention.]

I have had appeals made to me from political friends, whom I respect and esteem, imploring me to yield this great principle on this question in consideration of so many concessions being made on the other side. Some of that glorious band of Democrats, who have been acting with me on this question during the session, have felt it their duty to yield, believing as they think, that they have secured a substantial triumph in this great contest. Sir, I desire no personal triumph. I have not stood here for five months in conflict with men with whom I have acted a whole lifetime, struggling for a personal triumph. Hence, because they have made concessions, that fact ought not to change my course, unless those concessions are of such a nature as to give me the principles for which I contend.

If the object was to prove that the Lecompton bill had backed down, and abandoned their original ground, I could parade the fact that at the opening of this session we were told that Kansas must come in under the Lecompton constitution unconditionally, or else that four States would secede from the Union. It was then to be unconditional admission. After a while, upon investigation, the conclusion was arrived at that it was wise to embed the right of the bill in some way recognizing the right of the people of that State to change their constitution before 1864, although, according to my construction of its terms, it prohibited any change until that period. Here was a concession made, a great concession, a concession which I never could have made, on which ever side of the question I may have been, for the reason that I do not believe that Congress have any right to alter or construe authoritatively a State constitution.

It was not satisfactory to me to have Congress, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President, intervene and recognize, by any implication, the right of the people to change their State constitution in a manner different from that prescribed in the instrument itself. I deny the right of Congress to intervene authoritatively to construe the constitution of a State. If the constitution was their act and deed, if it embodied their will, it was sacred, and it ought not to be touched by Congress in any respect whatever, except to receive it unconditionally, or reject it unconditionally. That concession was made; but still it did not reach the point which I held fast, my duty to make. It did not come to my principle. I do not claim that Senators are under any more obligation to come to me, than I am to go to them. I claim the right to determine for myself, according to my own judgment and my own conscience, what my duty is to a great fundamental principle; and if Senators cannot bring the bill within the principle, I must exercise my right and duty of dissenting from it. I did not think that concession brought it within the principle, or obviated any of my objections. It only made the bill more obnoxious to me by violating another principle equally sacred in our political system, that of the sovereignty of the States.

Next came the declaration that the free-State Legislature was elected; and hence, if Kansas was forced into the Union with a pro-slavery constitution, against the will of her people, it would not last long, for the reason that there was a free-State Legislature, who would immediately take steps to change it, and abolish slavery. That argument did not address itself favorably to the judgment of the people; it did not affect the principle involved. What difference did it make, so far as the principle was concerned, whether there was a majority of free-State men, or a majority of pro-slavery men in that Legislature? What difference did it make to me, whether there was a majority of Democrats, or a majority of Republicans, or a majority of Americans in that Legislature, provided they were fairly and honestly elected? If the people of Kansas desired a pro-slavery Legislature, they had a right to it. If they desired an American Legislature they had a right to it.

If they desired a Legislature purely Democratic, elected without reference to the question of slavery, it was their right to select such a one; and Sir, it was the duty of Mr. Calhoun to declare those votes, elected who had received a majority of the legal votes, fairly and honestly returned. The declaration of that result could not change the principle involved in this discussion, for the great principle was, Shall that people be left perfectly and entirely free to form and regulate their own institutions in their own way?

These various concessions could not control votes enough to carry the bill. What next? There comes a disagreement between the two Houses. The Senate insists upon the bill which had passed for the admission of Lecompton unconditionally, except what is called the Green amendment; and the House insisting on the bill which had passed as a substitute, known as the Crittenden Montgomery bill. This committee of conference provide for a question of submission to the people, but what do they submit? The Chairman of that committee of conference, the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Green) has informed me that the constitution is not submitted; the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Hunter), who was his colleague on the committee, has informed me that the constitution is not submitted; and I believe both of them have added that they would not vote for the bill if the constitution was submitted. I understand that similar declarations have been made in the other House of Congress by the members of the other committee of conference there, showing that that was their understanding and their construction of this bill.

Then, if the constitution is not submitted; if the people are not allowed to vote for or against it, freely, without a bounty on the one side or a penalty on the other, how can it be said that it comes within that great principle of popular sovereignty which, I insist, ought to be carried out in all the Territories?

It is no answer to this objection to tell me that because men have conceded so much, I ought to concede. No matter how many and how great their concessions are, if they have not conceded the principles for which I contend, I cannot take what they propose. It is not for me to say whether these concessions are right or wrong, whether they are wise or unwise. It is enough for me that the principles for which I insist have not been clearly and distinctly recognized in this bill. I did not think that the concessions which the submission is proposed to be made—made to depend on a land grant. In order to compel the people of Kansas to reject the Lecompton constitution, you compel them to vote against a land grant, that every man, woman and child in the Territory would desire to have. You will not allow them to take the land grant unless they take the constitution with it, and you will not allow them to proceed immediately and make a new constitution, with the same population, and have the same land grant, if they reject this. If you did that, then the principle would be carried out, but unless you do that to be done, I insist that the principle is violated.

Now, Mr. President, I can say to you very frankly, that if there were two amendments to this bill, although it would still be somewhat objectionable in its equivocal features, I could and would take great pleasure in giving it my support. One would be to strike out the land grant altogether, and the other to strike out the limitation as to the population. Then the simple question presented to the people would be, will you come in under the Lecompton constitution or not? and if you do not, you may proceed immediately with the same population to make a new constitution. In that there would be a perfect fairness; there would be no congressional intervention with its inducements to control the results. Or, if you wanted to leave the land grant in, why not make it applicable to the new constitution as well as the old one, as the Crittenden amendment did? Then they would get the same amount of land under the one as the other. In other words, if you wish to make this proposition fair, you must give Kansas the same land, under any new constitution she may form, as you do under this one, and you must allow her to come in with the same population under the one as under the other con-

stitution. Then there would be fairness, then there would be equality.

I appeal to my friend from Virginia to know whether he, as a Southern man, desires to see the principles of congressional intervention to control and influence the voting of the people carried out hereafter in the admission of new States? The time may come when there will be an anti-slavery majority in both Houses of Congress.—When that time comes, it may so happen that a bill may be brought forward for a land grant of ten million acres for a free State, and five million for a slave State, or allowing a free State to come in with a population of forty thousand, and providing that a slave State shall not come in without ninety thousand. Would our southern friends regard that as being a fair interpretation of the principles of popular sovereignty? Would they not say that that was the Federal Government steps into the Territory, and by its bounties on one side, and its penalties on the other, attempts to influence and control the action of the people?

I do not regard this as a matter of much consequence to Kansas; I do not believe there is enough in this bounty, or enough in this penalty, to exercise any material influence upon the people of this Territory; but it involves the great fundamental principle, it involves the principle of freedom of election, and it involves the great principle of self-government, upon which our institutions rest. With all the anxiety that I have had to be able to arrive to a conclusion in harmony with the overwhelming majority of my political friends in Congress, I could not bring my judgment or conscience to the conclusion that this was a fair, impartial, and equal application of the principle.

There is another objection to this proposition, one that looks badly upon its face. I take it for granted that it was intended to be fair and just; but it gives cause for apprehension, and will generate suspicion among the people that the election under it will not be, and cannot be fair. I allude to the provision as to the board of commissioners.

By the bill framed by the eminent Senator from Kentucky, and passed by the Senate, representatives, there was to be a board of four commissioners to superintend the election on the constitution; two representing the people of the Territory, being the presiding officers of the two branches of the Legislature; the other two representing the Federal Government, being the Governor and Secretary appointed by the President and the Senate. In that way, two commissioners would necessarily be one class of politics, and the other two of another class of politics. Under that state of the case, it is not probable that unfairness would have been perpetrated in the election. Under that board, as prescribed by the Senator from Kentucky, you would have the assurance from the very law itself that one-half of the judges of election would belong to one party, and one half to the other; and that one-half the clerks would belong to one, and one-half to the other.

But how is it when you add a fifth member to the board, and provide that the board shall consist of five, the two presiding officers of the Legislature, and then the Governor, Secretary and District Attorney, making three United States officers, and declare that three shall constitute the board? Is it not clear that if these three gentlemen choose, they can have all the judges of election and all the clerks of election, and the returning officers of one class of political faith, the same as Mr. Calhoun did at the elections which took place on the 21st of December and the first Monday of January? Does not the change in this respect give ground for apprehension that you may have the Oxford, Shawnee, and the Delaware Crossing and Kickapoo frauds reenacted at this election? I should have been better satisfied if he had been left as he was, with the four commissioners, two from each political party in Kansas, two representing the Federal Government, two representing the people of the Territory, requiring three to be a quorum, thus rendering it impossible for partisan politics to control the action of the board. The very fact that it was deemed necessary or wise to change this feature, is to me a serious objection to this proposition.

Then, sir, what is my duty upon this question under this state of the case? I have but one line of duty, and that is to vote against the bill; because, in my opinion, there is not a fair submission to the people under such circumstances as to insure unbiased election and fair returns. I have indicated two amendments, which, if they had been made, would have enabled me to support this bill, not depending either on the one or the other. I will indicate another. I am willing to subscribe to the principle that a Territory shall contain the requisite population for a member of Congress before admission, provided it is made a general law. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Pugh), yesterday cited me as authority for that provision of this bill. He referred to my report, as a chairman of the committee on Territories, and the bill accompanying it, in 1856, in which I then provided that Kansas might form a constitution when she had the requisite population, to wit: ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty, under the present ratio. That was my judgment then of the true rule upon the subject.

He quotes also a proposition that I have brought in at this very session as a substitute for the Arizona bill, providing a general law that no Territory shall ever form a constitution and State government until it has the requisite population for a member of Congress. I am for that proposition now, and I am willing to subscribe to any arrangement by which you can strike out the whole of this bill, and in lieu of it insert a provision that neither Kansas nor any other Territory of the United States shall proceed to form a constitution and State government for admission into the Union until it has the requisite population for a member of Congress, according to the existing Federal ratio, I will give it my support.

But, sir, if I require it in Kansas, I wish to require it in other Territories; and if I am to apply that limitation to perfect fairness, it ought not to be made, I wish to apply it to the one that is in existence. I am not willing to prescribe one ratio to one kind of constitution, and another ratio to another kind. Make it uniform, and it can have my support. I have on all proper occasions indicated that as the proper rule—in 1856, as the Senator from Ohio proved; at this session again, as he proved yesterday by reading the bill offered by me; and I am now offering it to strike out all of this bill but the clause that Kansas shall not come in until she has the requisite population for a member of Congress, and then say that this section is incorporated into and made part of the organic law of each of the Territories of the United States, and that none shall come for admission until they have that population. I will give it my support.

In other words, Mr. President, I desire to carry the principle of leaving the people to decide for themselves in perfect fairness, and not to have that principle applicable to the North that is not applicable to the South, I will make no rule applicable to the South that I am not willing to apply to the North. I will not intervene either for slave constitutions or against slave constitutions by an act of Congress, holding out bounties on the one side or penalties on the other. Stand on the great principle of equality; leave each State on an equal footing with every other State; never inquire whether her institutions are of this character or that character; never inquire whether the State is in the North or in the South, and I will stand on my duty and apply the rule with exact justice and impartiality in every instance.

Mr. President, I say now, as I am about to take leave of this subject, that I never can consent to violate that great principle of State equality, of State sovereignty, of popular sovereignty, by any discrimination, either in the one direction or in the other. My duty is to stand on the principle that its consequences will be personally to me. I will not inquire what these consequences will be, if I cannot remain in public life, holding firmly, immovably, to the great principle of self-government and State equality, I shall go into private life, where I can preserve the respect of my own conscience, under the conviction that I have done my duty, and followed the principle wherever its logical consequences carried me.

Items by Telegraph.

St. Louis, May 20.  
Accounts from Kansas continue to speak of outrageous robberies by Montgomery's bandits of Willow Springs, who rob on the 11th. A heavy robbery was also reported in different parts of Johnson county. Three hundred families are said to have been driven out of Lynn county. Montgomery holds a captain's commission under Lane, and it is understood his band have signed a written pledge, under which they are sworn to drive all pro-slavery men out of the Territory and to break up the land sales in July. They are also reported to have said that unless Denver withdraws the troops from Fort Scott, they will proceed to Leocompton and hang him.

Washington, May 20, M.  
Messrs. Brunscombe and Winchell, the commissioners appointed at the settlers mass convention held at Topeka, Kansas, to procure a postponement of the land sales in that Territory, or to provide a loan fund for the squatters, have had an interview with Mr. Parrott, the delegate from Kansas, an interview with the President, who intimated his willingness to postpone the sales till October if they thought best, but desired them to call on the Secretary of the Interior. The latter states that the policy of the Government would be to sell all the public lands possible during the present year for the purposes of revenue, but consented to defer the sales in Kansas till November 1st and 15th, when they will take place.

The commissioners will leave for New York on Friday for the purpose of securing the loans needed.

The monthly return of the pension bureau shows that under the act of 1855, 287,876 applications for land warrants had been received, and 223,267 had been issued. To satisfy the warrants granted it will require 28,009,310 acres of the public lands.

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FRANKFORT OMNIBUS LINE.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and the traveling public, that he is running a line of Omnibuses and Baggage Wagons in connection with the passenger trains and will deliver passengers and their baggage wherever they wish to go, at the following rates:

One passenger and baggage 25 cents.

Families, or parties of four or more persons and their baggage at 125 cents each.

He will also attend Halls, Parties, Pic Nics, &c., when desired, upon reasonable terms.

Having good conveyances, gentle horses, and careful drivers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Passengers upon the cars will be waited upon by his Agent, Mr. Caywood, before their arrival.

UP All calls left at Railroad Depot, either of the hotels or his stable will be promptly attended to.

May 5, 1858—1w3m. [Yeoman copy.]

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, JNO. M. NICHOLSON, and FRANCIS M. NICHOLSON, escaped from the jail of Franklin county yesterday afternoon. They had been committed under the charge of making and passing counterfeit money.

George W. Williams was a United States prisoner, and was brought from the State of Ohio. His family reside in Miami town, in that State. He is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, and about 30 or 35 years of age.

John M. Nicholson is about 6 feet high; about 62 or 63 years of age; has a scar on his left eye brow, and the fore finger of one of his hands is entirely off.

Francis M. Nicholson is about 23 or 24 years of age, and is the son of John M. Nicholson. His hair is inclined to be sandy, and has had a look out of his eyes; they appear to be somewhat crossed.

At very reasonable prices.

On the 1st of May she will open an Ice Cream Saloon, and will also keep on hand soda and other summer beverages.

April 28—1m. MARGARET HERRSMITH.

Wanted to Hire

FOR the balance of the year, a NEGRO WOMAN who is a good washer and house-servant, one without inebriation will be preferred; the gentleman who wishes to hire lives in the country, and would prefer one who is accustomed to live in the country. Enquire at this office.

April 28, 1858—1f.

POTATOES & APPLES.

BUSHELLS Superior Potatoes.

150 bushels fine Apples in store and for sale by

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

McLEAN'S  
BEFORE TAKING  
AFTER TAKING  
STRENGTHENING CORDIAL  
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. When taken, it is healing influences in the system, it is a powerful blood purifier, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organic system. McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sticks in the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Pains in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden flushes of heat, Depressions of Spirits, Prolonged Dreams, Languor, Dependence or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blisters on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever). It will cure all diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

DO YOU WANT TO BE HEALTHY AND STRONG? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich, rosy bloom of health to mount up your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN. We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE. EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT. Should not leave the city until he had procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It is a rapid cure, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION.—Beware of cheap imitations. Dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitter or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One bottle should be taken every morning fasting for a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease.

Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

J. H. McLEAN, Sole proprietor of the Cordial.

Also, McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

UP Principal depot at the corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

UP For sale in Louisville by BELL, TALBOT & Co., Springer & Bro., and Raymond & Patton.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

The best Liniment in the world for man or beast.

Another Remarkable Cure.

Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. Read for yourselves.

Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass avenue on Tenth street, had a horrible running sore on his foot. He tried various Liniments, Salves, &c., but could do no good. He despaired of ever being able to work as his trade again, because he could not bear any ointment on his foot; and by one small bottle of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, he is now perfectly cured.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, pains in the head, sprains, stiffness in the joints or muscles, swellings, sores, burns, scalds, or toothache, wounds, fresh cuts, sores, thrush, scalds, pains, &c., yield to the "magic" influence of this wonderful Liniment.

For Horses and Cattle it is an infallible remedy for chafes, galls, scratches, cracked heels, lameness, spavins, swellings, bruises, swellings, wounds, and various other ailments, and various other ailments which animals are liable to from injuries or accidents.

Every Country Merchant should have a supply of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It sells rapidly, because it always cures.

A liberal discount will be made to merchants who buy to sell again.

UP For sale by J. H. McLEAN, proprietor, corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.; also for sale as above.

UP For sale in Frankfort by AVERILL & KEARNS Sept. 7, 1857—1f.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON,

DEALER IN



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1858.

### AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,  
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

### COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,  
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,  
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,  
ALEXANDER H. CLENNICK.

FOR JAILER,  
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,  
JAMES MONROE.

FOR COLONER,  
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,  
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

### Democracy and the Lecompton Test.

There has been no end to the abuse and destruction which the administration Democracy of this State have heaped upon those Americans who refused to support the President in his Kansas policy. John J. Crittenden and Humphrey Marshall, two men who are as firm and loyal to the interests of the South as any that ever breathed, and W. L. Underwood, one of the largest slave holders in the State, and who is known not only to be a strong pro-slavery man but also a propagandist, all these men, and many others of kindred tone and sentiment, have been proclaimed to be traitors to the South, and have been denounced as Abolitionists by men who have no interest in the question of slavery, and who would be vehement and rank Abolitionists themselves if such a doctrine only suited the localities in which they live. These same Southern Democratic papers have denounced Stephen A. Douglas, Walker, Forney, and other distinguished Northern Democrats for the same cause—their hardihood in resisting the encroachments of the Executive and the Congress upon the rights of the people. These men have been called Abolitionists, and it has been repeatedly said in this State that Kentucky should place her armed heel upon them, simply because they desired that the people of Kansas should have an opportunity of deciding what should be their organic law. But even while Southern Democrats denounce John J. Crittenden and Humphrey Marshall for having as they allege, betrayed the South, they forget, or at least they fail to announce, that Henry A. Wise of Virginia holds identically the same position and has proclaimed and defended it more pertinaciously and fiercely than any man in the country. And yet this does not in their opinion impair the Democracy of Wise, nor does it prevent him from being as formerly the chosen champion of Southern rights. If any one were to charge Wise with Abolitionism, for agreeing with Crittenden, these same Southern Democrats would be the first to denounce him as a liar and a traitor. While they denounce Forney as an Abolitionist for opposing the President and advocating the Crittenden substitute, they fail to mark the course of the Richmond *Enquirer*, the New Orleans *Delta* and the New Orleans *Courier*, which have been and are the staunchest pro-slavery papers in the country, but which occupy identically the position as that assumed by Forney.

After all the fuss which has been made in Kentucky about Lecompton, after all the denunciation of Crittenden on account of his substitute, after all the abuse of McKee on account of his endorsement of Crittenden, and after every endeavor to make the Lecompton Constitution the question in the race for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals, after all this, the Democratic Convention which met at Lebanon to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals received into full fellowship John H. Harney, the editor of the Louisville *Democrat*, and who has been denounced from one end of the State to the other as a rank Black Republican. Mr. Harney took bolder ground, perhaps, than any man in Kentucky against the Lecompton Constitution, and gallantly took his stand by the side of Crittenden and Marshall, in what these Democratic editors were pleased to denounce as a coalition with Abolitionism, but it does not prevent him from taking a prominent part in a Democratic nominating Convention. Joshua F. Bullitt is also known to be an anti Lecompton man, and yet he too figured conspicuously among the Democrats who nominated Wood. But the strangest circumstance of all is that this Democratic Convention adjourned without passing any resolutions either endorsing or repudiating the President's course. Now why was this? It was because the Democracy knew that it would create a serious split in their ranks, and they preferred to unite upon the spoils even if they did deviate upon principles afterwards. It would have proved a dangerous experiment for an adventurous Democrat to have introduced into that Convention a resolution endorsing the Kansas policy of the President, as it would have excluded Harney, Bullitt, and many other influential Democrats who could not conscientiously have supported it. It would have produced a discussion, and a discussion of this question among members of their own party is what Southern Democratic leaders are especially anxious to avoid. It requires no great power of penetration to see that the Lecomptonites have been most shamefully bullied in the Lebanon Convention. The anti-Lecomptonites, although not in the majority, still mustered so strongly that the friends of the administration dared not repudiate them, even though their organs have repeatedly branded them as Abolitionists. Without the aid of those Democrats who agree with Crittenden and repudiate the President, the Democracy would not have the least possible chance of success. They are obliged to depend for victory

upon those whom they have read out of the party, and whom they have vilified as traitors to the South, in sentiment if not in deed. They draw to their bosoms these anti-Lecompton Democrats of the South, just as they embrace John Van Buren, Dix, Cochran, and hosts of other free soil Democrats in the North. Their aid is necessary in order to enable the Democracy to obtain office, and it matters not to the leaders what may be their principles so that their votes are given to the Democratic nominee.

This action of the Democrats at Lebanon more than ever convinces us that the leaders of the Democracy in Kentucky care not for the slavery question, or any other question, any further than they can be used to further their own ambitious designs. They use questions of State and national policy as so many hobbies on which to ride into office, and do not desire office for the sake of carrying out certain principles of government. The principle, or rather the want of principle, is used by them as the stepping-stone—as the means by which to obtain political advancement—and not as the goal to be reached, not as the great object to be sought for. The Lecompton question is said by Lecompton organs to be the vital question before the people of Kentucky and the South, that any man who flinches upon it is a traitor to the best interests of Kentucky and should be promptly crushed, that all who do not endorse the President are Abolitionists and enemies of the country. And yet the Democracy meet in solemn assembly to make a party nomination and to express their party views, and fail to express any opinion whatever upon a question which they appear to deem so important. And they admit into Convention and meet as brothers, men who have opposed the policy assumed by Southern Democrats in Congress, and who have thus, to use the favorite argument of the Lexington *Statesman*, "deprived the South of the moral prestige of an undivided front." We think we are justified, then, in supposing that it is really of no importance to the Democracy what may be the opinions of any one upon the Lecompton Constitution, if Democrats are permitted to slip into all the offices. When it is necessary to get an office, the Democracy will endorse the President straight out; where it is necessary to unite both wings of the divided Democracy, they will ignore the question; and when it will avail them, they will turn against it and support Crittenden. We may be mistaken, but we religiously believe that a large majority of the Democratic leaders in this State would turn Emancipationists or ultra-Abolitionists if they could fill their own pockets or in any way advance their own or their party's interest by so doing.

### The Richmond Enquirer vs. the President.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, that staunch old States-rights paper, blows a blast from its bugle as cheerily as any that have been sent forth by Forney or any of the opponents of the present administration. It is well known that this paper did more towards the success of Buchanan in the South than any other organ of the Democracy, but it has the courage and independence to rebuke him as soon as he has exhibited an inclination to return to his old Federal positions. Of course the *Enquirer* will be set down among the Abolitionists, and we fear that before long every respectable journal in the South will be in the same category, leaving the Administration to be defended only by a few mushroom concerns whom they can bribe to see as they do. We will stand by the *Enquirer*, the New Orleans *Delta*, and other Southern pro-slavery Democratic papers in this issue, and let the whippersnappers charge Abolitionism upon us to their hearts' content. We, for one, are not to be frightened from the advocacy of the right and of justice by every demagogue who chooses to raise the cry of "the South, the South." But hear the *Enquirer*:

"We have been utterly opposed to the immediate admission to the Union of the Territory of Kansas, under the so-called Constitution, framed at Lecompton, in November last. We still believe that the Constitutional Convention, although legitimately assembled, resorted to a means of submission of the Constitution entirely at variance with republican principle and sanctioned by no precedent of republican history. We cannot recognize that this Constitution has either been formally or virtually adopted, either by the Convention at Lecompton or by the people of Kansas. We consider that the mode of submission, was intended to defeat, had it failed, all fair expression of that popular will to which the schedule of submission professed to defer. Under these circumstances, we agreed with a large number of the Democratic party, by insisting that a Constitution, legally framed, should also be legally adopted, before it could be imposed by Congressional action upon a sovereign people; that the Lecompton Constitution should be submitted to a full, fair, free submission to the people, who should thus be enabled to elect its ratification or rejection.

This position has been virtually admitted by the late compromise act, passed by the two Houses of Congress, approving the report of a Conference committee. While we would have preferred a more direct mode of submission, we are willing to acquiesce in any submission which effectually enables the people of the Territory to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. But the mode of submission adopted by Congress involves one feature of Congressional intervention which does not meet even our qualified approval. Congress has agreed to admit Kansas immediately as a State, upon condition that the people shall ratify the Lecompton Constitution; but refuses to admit the State under any other Constitution, until she shall have attained a certain increase of population. We do not recognize the competency of Congress thus to interfere in favor of the adoption of one particular form of organic law."

"DOUGLAS' SPEECH.—In another column we publish the speech of the Senator from Illinois on the English bill. Whatever may have been our former opinions of Mr. Douglas as a statesman, they have been considerably modified by the many, resolute, and independent position he has taken and adhered to on this Lecompton question. Every effort has been made to bully, to threaten, to coax and to wheedle him into submission, but all alike have failed. He has planted himself upon a rock, and thus far has stood firm against the storms which have raged around him. We never doubted Douglas' ability, and are now more fully convinced of it than ever. We hope that every one who receives this paper will not only read the speech but induce their neighbors to do likewise. An attentive perusal of it will do much to enable the people to form a correct idea of the English trick.

Call around and try it. It is both a delightful and a healthy beverage.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—The Locomoco Convention at Lebanon yesterday nominated Henry C. Wood, of Green county, as its candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

### About "Bundling" and the Stouts.

The Buffalo *Express* thus speaks of the fact, that Ira Stout and his sister, Mrs. Little, occupied at times the same bed:

"We cannot help thinking that great injustice has been done to Ira Stout, and his sister, Mrs. Little, and in fact to the whole of that family, by the opinion which has been so persistently urged, that the condemned murderer and his sister were guilty of criminal intercourse. We have seen no proof of any such intercourse. No anything which would bear any such construction, further than that on one or two occasions, far apart, they had occupied the same bed, which in our judgment is far from being conclusive as regards the crime of which, by common consent, they seem to be pronounced guilty. Among a certain class of people, and Dutch residents of the Mohawk, Pennsylvania and New York, for instance, the practice of "bundling," as it is termed, is still kept up, although not quite so extensively as formerly, and the occupation of the same bed by brothers and sisters, and between unmarried lovers, so far from being regarded as an evidence of guilt, is insisted upon, especially in the latter case, as a time-honored custom—an act of hospitality and esteem and regard, which is as far from guilt as the most innocent intercourse between children. The custom, we believe, originated in Wales, where in time past it was universal. All those who have had occasion to live among this class of people, not later than 20 or 30 years ago, well know how common a usage "bundling" was among them.

For a young lady to accept of an escort home from singing or spelling school, or church, and to "bundle" in it, is to "turn in" in the same bed together, was as much a matter of course, as for down-easters to "sit up" and "spark it" until cock crow in the morning. Strangers to the custom were always urged as a matter of course, by the father and mother of the girl, to comply with it, and the instances are rare indeed where any immoral consequences resulted from it."

Of course we know that the custom of "bundling" was long in vogue among the Dutch of New York, and of course we do not think that any "immoral consequences" often resulted from unmarried lovers and even strangers of the two sexes going to bed together. Such a habit might be indulged in with propriety among the Dutch of New York, but custom in this latitude was very wisely dispensed with it. It would be a very dangerous experiment to try among the hot blooded young men and women of the Anglo-Saxon race in Kentucky. Kentucky is celebrated for her hospitality, but we hardly think that it has ever been carried quite so far in this State as the Dutch in New York practice it. Of course we have the utmost confidence in the immaculate virtue of our youth, male and female; but there is something peculiarly striking in the prayer, "Lord deliver us from temptation."

The Kansas Press on the English Bill. All the anti-Administration papers—and there are but few of this sort—denounce the English bill. As a specimen, we quote:

[From the Lawrence Republican, May 6.]  
Lecompton is therefore passed—provided the people of Kansas vote to accept a proffered land grab; otherwise we remain in a territorial condition until we have 93,000 inhabitants.

Of course we will remain a Territory! [From the Leavenworth Ledger, May 11.]  
The Government does not own land enough to buy up the people of Kansas. The originators and abettors of the movement are boasting that the inhabitants of this Territory would barter their hopes in this life and the next for a grab at Uncle Sam's domain. What a pitiable mistake!

[From the Leavenworth Times, May 11.]  
Our duty, as it appears to us, is plain though it be painful. With that devotion and magnanimity characteristic of the Free State party, we should drop all thought of existing State government, go, like one man, into the election under the English bill, vote the land bribe, with its Lecompton appendage, into eternity, and then urge forward emigration, so that before another year rolls around, we may count a population guaranteeing our admission into the confederation.

[From the Leavenworth City Ledger, May 11.]  
We have too much confidence in the people of Kansas to believe that they will accept any such proposition. We believe that they would rather remain a Territory eternally, than come into the Union under such insulting and degrading conditions. What! be bought up like a flock of sheep? Sacrifice our principles, for the triumph of which we have been so earnestly contending, for a fine slice of the public lands? Away with such an idea!

[From the Quindaro Chindawon, May 11.]  
The flat of the people is just as surely pronounced as though it had been heralded by trumpet voices from every hill top that diversifies our beautiful prairies. No new manifesto need be made. The uniform submission of the Lecompton Constitution will not shield it; the people will strike through the ordinance to bury the lance of their just indignation deep in the heart of the swindle.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* also says:  
"It is now pretty much settled that the Democrats of Kansas are to vote, unite with the conservative, anti-nigger free soilers, and kill the Leavenworth bastard on the 15th inst. I consider it good policy, and the prospect is that the thing will be overwhelmingly defeated, as it ought to be. There is almost as much excitement on this topic as there used to be on Lecompton. It shows that there are some people in Kansas who, if they lost their senses once, have found and got them back again."

THE DEATH OF H. W. HERBERT.—The death of Mr. Herbert, by his own hand, was mentioned in our paper of yesterday, together with some particulars. He left two letters—one addressed to the press of the United States, and one to the coroner of New York. The former contains nothing of interest. The latter throws some light on his motives for the suicide, and we give it: [Louisville Journal.]

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1858.

(Three months since the happiest days of my life.)

To avoid all trouble and simplify your duty, I have to state that I have taken my life by a pistol shot, no one being privy to my doing so or to my design.

My reason for this act consists in no remorse for anything I have done or left undone; from no pecuniary pressure, from no inability or fear of inability to support myself, from no weak fear of public opinion, least of all public opinion of Newark, which I do not, as I always have done, utterly disregard and despise; from no embarrassment, arising from any indebtedness.

I have abundance of employment, and the prospect of much more—had the people of Newark whom I forgive from the bottom of my heart—suffered me to live harmlessly and happily in my humble home, and to amend my life, where it was an error, in a new sphere, which I was honestly prepared to do, I might have paid off all my debts, and lived many years among you, an honest, useful, and happy man. My debts will be paid from my assets, to the last dollar.

It was not, however, so to be; my blood and the guilt of it upon those women and men of Newark who first sowed suspicion, distrust, and dissension between myself and the sweetest creature God ever gave, and man took away from an unhappy sinner. My own unhappy temper did the rest.

The reason for this act, then, is single. My life, long, sad, and solitary and weary, and without an object, has been utterly hopeless, hateful, and insupportable.

A hope had been kindled in my heart again—my home had got a light in it brighter than

sunshine, my life had a purpose; I loved her unutterably. I was immeasurably happy; all this has been dashed down, all is lost forever—home, hope, sunshine, etc. Let life go likewise, since henceforth it is but another word for torture. I would not deny falsely one fault of which I am conscious, especially at this last moment; I would not deny that I erred towards her when this day shows I have loved more than life.

I did not, but it was hastily, in rash act or rash speech; never so may God deal with me in thought or in inaction. I never had a word with her about money matters, nor cared, nor scarcely knew whether she had or had not money. I never laid a hand or finger on her in wrath in my life. What I said or did wrongfully I repeated on the instant, and have endeavored to atone for ever since. I die for it this day.

I know, I hope I deserve pity more than blame; but I know I shall not find it, least of all in Newark. I can say truly, with my last breath, I never wronged a man or woman in my life with premeditation, or failed to ask pardon and atonement when I could do so. I never bore malice in my life; I repent of all my faults and sins, and have endeavored to amend them. I die in perfect peace and charity with all men.

I beg forgiveness of all those against whom I have sinned, I forgive all those who have sinned against me; even the woman who called as my own house, and set my wife's thoughts first against me. In proof of it I am sure I know her, but do not name her name; I beg God to forgive me, as I forgive all my enemies. I die in perfect faith and trust in my Redeemer, and believe that in Him I shall have eternal life.

HENRY WM. HERBERT.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ascension Church.  
The Bishop of the Diocese will hold a special Confirmation in this church on Monday night, May the 24th. Divine service to begin at 7 3/4 o'clock.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD—Change of Time.—On and after Monday, May 17th, the morning train from Lexington will arrive at 6:45, stop 20 minutes for breakfast and leave at 7:05. The morning train from Louisville will arrive at 9:25 and leave at 9:30; the evening train from Lexington will arrive at 3:45 and leave at 3:50. The evening train from Louisville will arrive at 5:20 and leave at 5:25.

### NEW GOODS!

#### GREAT ATTRACTION

AT T. S. & J. R. PAGE'S.  
We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Sets and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Sets, Chintz Prints, Figured Jacquets, Brillantes, Marsailles, Broche Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17—t.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. Jan. 20—t.

### J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at low rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858—t.]

### Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858—t.

### SPRING

#### MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HEIKENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—t.]

### Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance. Dec. 4, 1857—t. R. C. STEELE.

### Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by R. C. STEELE.

### Special Notice.

330 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by Dec. 4—t. W. A. GAINES.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that HENRY PORTER did, on the 24th day of December, 1857, become necessary before the fact to the murder of his wife by poison, in the county of Henry, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, JOHN Q. A. KING, acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Porter, and his delivery to the Jailor of Henry county, within one year from the date hereof.

TESTAMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 23rd day of May, A. D. 1858, and in the sixty-sixth year of the said Commonwealth.

By the Governor: JOHN Q. A. KING, Massey Brown, Secretary of State.

### DISCRIMINATION.

Said Porter is about 34 years old; about 5 feet 11 inches in height; weighs 180 pounds; has a yellow complexion; light or white-colored eyes; rather stout and roundish; small head well tapered; wears whiskers and mustache; wound on his breast made by a knife; blue eyes. He believed that he marks on his arms made by introducing coloring matter.

# PROSPECTUS OF THE KENTUCKY FARMER.

Devoted to Agriculture and Stock Raising, and to their Kindred Arts and Sciences.

TO BE PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

By A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Deeply impressed that an excellent agricultural paper is indispensably necessary to develop and represent the wealth of Kentucky which is invested in farming and stock-raising, and their kindred mechanic arts; and well assured that when such a paper is properly presented, it will be well sustained by our intelligent, wealthy, and patriotic people, the subscriber has determined to present such a paper, with the above title, in full confidence of public favor and support.

In this paper the science and practice of farming and stock-raising, and domestic economy, shall be fairly and ably discussed. Here the principles and practices of breeding and raising stock of all kinds shall be set forth, and the pedigrees and descriptions of them faithfully recorded for present use and future reference. Here the inventors and manufacturers of all valuable machinery will find a willing friend, while the confidant farmer will have an unflinching protector from that which is unworthy. But above all—in this paper a netting effort will be made to secure the farming community in that high position to which personal and professional merit only can entitle them.

For this undertaking, in the mechanical and business departments, the subscriber is confident of full qualifications, resulting from his long experience, his enlarged facilities, and his favorable acquaintance as the Public Printer of the State of Kentucky for the last twenty-six years.

In the editorial and original departments no reasonable efforts shall be spared to secure the contributions of the most successful and practical men and ablest writers in the country, and in this line already much valuable aid has been secured. Selections also will be carefully made from the best exchanges—in appealing first and confidently to Kentuckians, no spirit of selfishness or exclusion is felt or intended.

The paper will be promptly issued, about the middle of each month, and each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, printed on paper and with type and ink of the best quality, and which shall be best adapted for illustrations of all sorts. Each number will be carefully folded and stitched, and will be securely enveloped and mailed.

An index will accompany each number, and a complete one will be given with the twelfth number.

TERMS.—For one copy, for one year, ONE DOLLAR; and any person who will remit TEN DOLLARS, shall receive the eleventh copy, for one year, without charge; and for every additional ten copies, one extra copy.

No subscription will be received for a less period than one year. The subscription price will be required in advance, and the Publisher pledges himself that the paper shall be continued for a year, if his life is spared; otherwise, full remittance shall be made to each subscriber who pays for the year.

The terms for advertising will be TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Displayed advertisements, or with cuts, will be charged at the same rates for the space they occupy.

The first number will be issued about the 15th of July next, and, consequently, all who desire to commence with the beginning will send in their subscriptions forthwith that the Publisher may know something about the time to issue.

Remittances may be made by mail at the risk of the Publisher. Address A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

### Proposals for Boxes.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Frankfort, Ky., May 20, 1858.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 10th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the making and delivery of 450 boxes for packing the public books for distribution.

The boxes must be made of good seasoned plank, three quarters of an inch thick, each box to be 20 1/2 inches in the clear, but of different depths, to wit: 100 to be 18 inches deep, 175 to be 16 inches deep, 100 to be 14 inches deep, and 75 to be 12 inches deep, the same to be well and securely nailed with penny nails, and in every respect to be in compliance with the specimens which are to be seen at the Book-Binding of A. C. Keen, Esq., in Frankfort, where said boxes are to be delivered on or before the 15th of July, 1858.

Proposals must be directed to the undersigned, as Secretary of State, and endorsed, "Proposals for Boxes." Bond with approved security under the penalty of \$500, will be required of the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded, for the faithful discharge of the contract, which bond must be executed within five days after the 10th day of June.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

May 21, 1858—4d.

### Distribution of Public Books.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Frankfort, Ky., May 20, 1858.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 10th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in the State.

The books and documents to be distributed are, the Reports of the Geological Survey, the Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts; Registration Reports; Geological Reports; Acts and Journals, and five volumes of Documents accompanying each set of Journals; Compendiums Blanks; Registration Blanks; Blanks for Common Schools; and any other documents necessary by law to be distributed.

The State is divided into Eight Districts, as follows: DISTRICT NO. 1.

Clinton, Hickman, Ballard, Graves, MacKenzie, Marshall, Callaway, Livingston, Lyon, Crittenden, Trigg, Caldwell, Crittenden, Union.

DISTRICT NO. 2. Hopkins, Henderson, McClellan, Muhlenburg, Christian, Todd, Butler, Logan, Simpson, Allen, Monroe, Barren.

DISTRICT NO. 3. Hart, Edmondson, Grayson, Ohio, Daviess, Hancock, Breckinridge, Meade, Hardin, Letcher, Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson.

DISTRICT NO. 4. Washington, Lincoln, Mercer, Green, Taylor, Marion, Cumberland, Adair, Spencer, Boyle, Clinton, Anderson.

DISTRICT NO. 5. Pulaski, Casey, Garrard, Rockcastle, Laurel, Knox, Harlan, Clay, Perry, Letcher, Wayne, Whitley, Russell.

DISTRICT NO. 6. Shelby, Oldham, Trimble, Henry, Carroll, Owen, Gallatin, Franklin, Boone, Pendleton, Campbell, Harrison.

DISTRICT NO. 7. Scott, Woodford, Fayette, Jessamine, Madison, Estill, Owensboro, Breathitt, Floyd, Powell, Montgomery.

DISTRICT NO. 8. Bourbon, Bracken, Mason, Nicholas, Harlan, Fleming, Greenup, Morgan, Carter, Lewis, Lawrence, Johnson, Rowan.

The proposals must specify the number of each district bid for and the price of each separately, or for all of the districts in the aggregate; and the contracts will be given to the lowest bidder, upon their executing bonds with securities, to be made, with a deduction of ten per cent, if made on or before the 15th day of June next. By order of the Board.

W. W. BATHURLOK, City Clerk.

May 19, 1858—1m. (Yeoman copy.)

### ICE! ICE! ICE!!! ICE!!!

Cash! Cash! Cash!!!

I will commence delivering ICE to day, to those who pay for the delivery. Terms: Cash. Any such delivery per cent, if made on or before the 15th day of June next. By order of the Board.

W. W. BATHURLOK, City Clerk.

May 19, 1858—1m. (Yeoman copy.)

# Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

ON and after Monday, May 17, 1858, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:

At 9:30 A. M. and 5:25 P. M., for Midway, Georgetown, and Lexington, connecting with stages and stage-roads for all interior towns.  
At 7:05 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., for Louisville, and all Southern and Western points.  
For further information call at the depot, Frankfort.  
J. T. Frost, Ticket Agent.  
May 17, 1858—t.

### PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned from this day until the 1st day of June next, for grading, paving, and Macadamizing Holmes street, from High street to the city limits. The committee on streets reserve to themselves the right to discriminate between the lowest and best bidder. Specifications of the work may be seen by calling on said committee.  
G. W. GWIN, Mayor.  
May 21, 1858—1d.



